23. *Public Works.*—The allotment for ordinary Public Works expenditure in the next year including establishment charges and Tools and Plant is Rs 36·46 lakhs as against the current year's budget grant of Rs 32·48 lakhs. When the estimated expenditure on Capital works and the expenditure met out of the Irrigation and Road Development Funds and the Reproductive Works executed by the Electrical Department are also taken into account, the budget grant for the next year for works of public utility would amount to Rs 95·70 lakhs. Full details of the works in progress and new works are given in the Appendix to the budget estimates. The allotment for new works includes Rs 2 lakhs for the construction of the Council Chamber and that under works in progress includes rupees one lakh for works in connection with the Town-Planning Scheme and Rs 50,000 more for extensions and investigations of other Town-Planning Schemes.

CAPITAL SCHEMES.

24. *Water Supply.* –The question of supplying good drinking water to all the important Municipal towns in the State, where there is scarcity of good water, has been engaging the anxious attention of Government for some time past. A water-supply scheme for the Trivandrum town was taken up first. The first stage of the scheme has practically been worked out, except the High Level Service Reservoir which is nearing completion. The Town Water Supply has been commenced and it was found to be of immense relief to the people during the unusual drought of this year. The preliminary works for starting the second stage of the Town distribution system are in hand and the working out of this stage and the laying out of the water works premises are proposed to be taken up next year.

25. The Municipalities of Nagercoil, Shencotta and Alleppey have also been urging the need for supplying good water. In view of the hardships to which the people in these three Municipal towns are put for want of good water, it is proposed to extend the supply of protected water to these Municipal towns also. But having regard to considerations of economy and the resources of the Municipalities, the Water-Supply Schemes for the three mofussil towns in question cannot obviously be on as liberal a scale as for the Capital town. The Scheme will be restricted to street supplies, that is to say, supply of water through public street taps alone, with no house connections at present. If the supply be restricted as above, an average per capita allowance of 7 to 15 gallons per diem is all that would be required. On this basis, the three schemes are expected to cost roughly Rs 25 lakhs in all—Rs 12 lakhs for Nagercoil, (Rs $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the low level included)

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[Mr. C. S. Krishnasvami Aiyar.]

Rs 2 lakhs for Shencotta and Rs 10 lakhs for Alleppey. The investigation of the schemes would cost about Rs 53,000 (Rs 17,000 for Nagercoil, Rs 16,000 for Shencotta and Rs 20,000 for Alleppey). It is proposed to take up the investigation simultaneously in all the three towns and the above provision of Rs 53,000 is for the necessary staff and other preliminary expenses. A sum of Rs 2 lakhs is also provided for the works next year under capital expenditure so as to obtain at least a portion of the necessary pipes and fittings next year itself.

26. *Drainage.*—The investigation of the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme started in 1108 and continued during 1109 and 1110, has been completed. It is now proposed to work the scheme under Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue. The Drainage Engineer who conducted the investigation has been asked to take up the design and prepare estimates for the scheme, assisted by an officer of considerable experience in Sanitary Engineering in the Madras Service. The main outlines of the Scheme are complete. The scheme when worked out would provide efficient underground drainage on up-to-date lines, to carry the sullage from houses and sewage when flush water-closet latrines are introduced. The sewage would be conveyed quickly, out of the town, to sewage treatment works, wherefrom, after treatment, the effluent which will have very little impurity, would be allowed to flow into and get diluted by the natural drainage channel there. The scheme comprehends also such works as are necessary to drain more satisfactorily than at present the low lying parts of the town. Remedial measures to prevent such flooding as was experienced during the heavy rains in May 1933 and at the same time provide considerable room to develop housing sites in the main valleys of the town, at present waterlogged and swampy, *viz.*, the Observatory and the Vanchiyoor valleys, form an important aspect of the scheme. The scheme will serve practically the whole of the Municipal town and also the military lines at Pangode. The town will be divided into three drainage areas of which the main one extends from the Kaudiyar Palace to Manakad, the Nanthancode and Pattam area comprising the second, and the land to west of the Pettah bridge forming the third. The scheme is designed to meet the requirements of the prospective population of 1971 A. D. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs 30 lakhs. The scheme has been designed as a comprehensive one for the whole area. It is proposed to work it out in such easy stages, that though the scheme would be completed only in four or five years, the work carried out from time to time would be such, as may be brought into immediate use. The

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